

The Times-Dispatch INDUSTRIAL SECTION

THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1888
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1888

WHOLE NUMBER 17,262.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THINGS GIGANTIC IN WISE COUNTY

Immense Expenditures
in the Toms Creek
Mining Section.

AN ENORMOUS OUTPUT OF COAL

The Mines Produce Eighty Thou-
sand Tons of Soft Coal and
Ovens Turn Out Thirty
Thousand Tons a
Month—Splendid
Improvements.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GEORGETOWN, WISE CO., VA., July 21.—
The resources of Wise county have per-
haps been developed to a greater extent
than have those of any other county in
the Old Dominion, within the past fifteen
years. Almost fabulous sums of money
have been expended in this county for
improvement, and the result of these ex-
penditures show in the many gigantic in-
dustries, railroads and beautiful res-
idences to be seen almost over its entire
limits.

Among the first developments in this
county were those of Toms Creek, to
which the writer wishes to address him-
self. These were coal operations, begun
on a rather small scale, but in 1889 they
were consolidated under the name of Vir-
ginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company,
which was capitalized at \$13,000,000. Henry
K. McHenry, of New York, was chosen as
the company's first president, and still
remains in this position. Work was begun
at once, after this consolidation, for the
improvement of the plant, which would
enable the company to carry on opera-
tions on a more extensive scale. The
power-house, which had been erected by
one of the old companies, was en-
larged, and capacitated to meet the new
order of things. Nearly all the ma-
chinery of this plant is driven by the
electric force generated by this huge
power-house.

Disintegrators.
Three "disintegrators" have been in-
stalled as parts of the plant. These may
be described as grinding mills, for
disintegrating or grinding soft coal, the
product being called slack, which, by a
system of burning, produces coke. The
capacity of these disintegrators, on an
average, is each 700 tons per day.
The company operates 600 coke ovens.
These are built of brick and stone, and
in sections, called batteries, the outer
walls being continuous, while partitions,
built at right angles between the walls,
form divisions, called ovens. In con-
structing the ovens, a circular opening
is left at the top, through which the
slack is poured when charging them. A
door is left in the side of each oven,
through which the coke is pulled. The
amount of slack with which the ovens
are charged, varies, so as to require 48
to 72 hours' time in which to burn. They
are called "48's," or "72's," respectively.
Four and one-half tons of slack make
a 48-hour charge; six and three-fourths
tons, a 72-hour charge. Each charge of
the smaller capacity makes three tons
of coke; of the larger, four and one-half
tons. There is a loss in burning, from
soft to coked coal of about 25 per cent.
The coke is pulled from the ovens by
hand, with a long-handled crook, called
a "beaver."

The monthly output of coked coal at
this plant is 30,000 tons. No coked coal
is sold to the markets by the company;
they use their entire output in their
own furnaces for the manufacture of
pig-iron. These furnaces are located at
Radford, Pulaski, Mac Meadows, Bristol
and Middleburg.

Immense Output.
Six mines are operated on Toms Creek
by the company, while operations are
being commenced on Little Toms Creek,
a nearby stream. The monthly output
of soft coal from these six mines is
about 80,000 tons, 40,000 tons of which
is shipped over the lines of the Norfolk
and Western Railroad to the Tidewater
section, while the remainder is used
for coking purposes. The coal deposits
in the field seem to be practically inex-
haustible.

The company has 502 houses, erected
for the accommodation of their em-
ployees. These houses contain from three
to six rooms each, and renters pay two
dollars per month, by the month, all rents
being payable in advance.

A commodious church has been erect-
ed by the company, and a parsonage,
supported at its expense, for the benefit
of its employees.

The population of the corporate limits
of the company's grounds is estimated
at 5,000. The number of hands regularly
employed is approximately 2,000. Com-
mon laborers are paid \$1.50 per day of
ten hours; carpenters, \$2.00; masons, \$3.50.
The average monthly payroll is about
\$60,000. The value of the entire plant is
placed at \$20,000,000.

The headquarters of the company is at
Bristol, where the general business of
the various plants is transacted.
James Williams, the efficient superin-
tendent, oversees the work department of
the plant, while Isaac T. Mullen looks
after the property and supply depart-
ment.

**GOULD AND VANDERBILT
LINES REACH AGREEMENT**

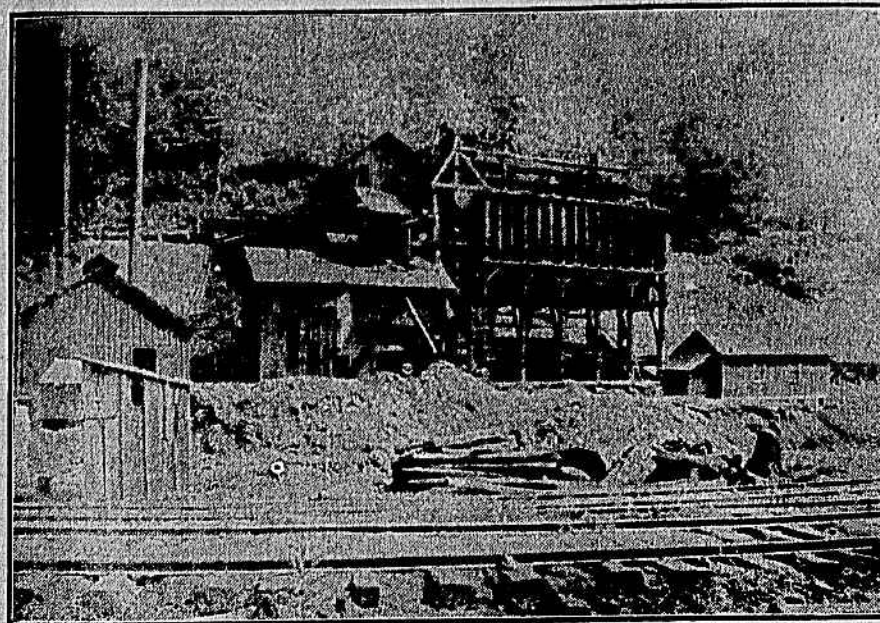
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, July 21.—After negotia-
tions between Gould and Vanderbilt and
New York Central interests, which have lasted
several months, agreements have been
reached, under which the New York
Central and the Erie Railroad have agreed
to the joint use of their freight terminals
and tracks on the south side of the
Monongahela River at Pittsburgh. The ar-
rangement is somewhat similar to that
existing between the New Haven and
the New York Central to this city, and
is regarded as of still further im-
portance. It marks the resumption of
friendly relations between the Gould and
Vanderbilt railroad interests.

BUSY SCENES IN THE TOMS CREEK COAL REGION.



PULLING COKE.



A DISINTEGRATOR.

MODERN METHODS FOR BOLIVIA NOW

Land-Owners Awakening to Nec-
essity of Abandoning Primitive
Farming Implements.

AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD

Peasants Interested in Novelty
Placed on Bordeaux Market.
Wire Fencing.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Plows
for two mules, sowers, reapers, winnow-
ing and threshing machines, iron bar-
rows, picks and spades are in regulation
in the Sucre region of Bolivia, says a
British report, to compete with the
American-made articles. Many land-
owners are awakening to the necessity of
replacing the primitive methods mostly
in use for others more appropriate to our
times, e. g., the wooden spike plow driven
by oxen, the treading of the corn by
horses and oxen to separate the straw,
etc. It must be borne in mind, however,
that in this region farm lands are very
undulating, the cultivated parts being
in large patches frequently divided by
broken land, so that one machine must
traverse a vast extent of country during
its daily work. Steam power is not prac-
tical, as fuel is invariably scarce. The
sowers and reapers should be drawn by
horses, or mules and the threshers, if
possible, by hand.

Sugar Refining Machinery.

The Department of Santa Cruz and
the north and east of Chuquisaca, Bo-
livia, turn out annually some 750,000
pounds of raw, unrefined cane sugar,
which, such as it is, is consumed for
domestic purposes as much as the foreign
article, even when the freight brings the
price to from 12 to 25 per cent. higher.
The method of manufacturing it is most
primitive, the cane being crushed by
horizontal stone rollers driven round by
an ox harnessed to a pole. The surplus
of cane is fermented into alcohol, but
this is something new, and the surplus
undistilled, if properly refined, would be
more acceptable than that imported from
abroad, and the chief ingredient grows
almost wild to an altitude of 7,000 feet
above sea level.

Wire Fencing.

The cattle ranchmen in the eastern
provinces of Bolivia are feeling the nec-
essity of fencing in their pastures, which
are very extensive. What they require
is something cheap but serviceable over
level country and broken ground. Per-
haps the posts would be better made in
that country, as there is abundance of
ironwood and other timbers which will
resist anything, as well as galvanized
cast iron.

Portable Engines for France.

The diminished shipment of United
States agricultural machinery to France
during the war is probably
owing to the large stocks left over from
1905. Mr. Macdonald, England's consul
there, remarks that the higher price of
British farming machinery is slowly but
surely reducing, each season, the British
percentage of the total of farming ma-
chinery coming to France. There are
exceptions, however, in the case of cer-
tain classes of machines, particularly in
that of British portable steam engines,
which hold their own and are even in-
creasing in favor. In the Department of
the Landes hundreds of these portable
engines are employed in the pine for-
ests for sawing, and the present high
price of turpentine and pine wood makes
this department an exceptionally rich
field. British makers should, however,
note that large semi-portable engines of
from 50 to 300-horse power for producing
electric current are now finding their
way into Bordeaux from Germany.

Essence Farm Engine.

An interesting novelty was placed upon
the Bordeaux market at the beginning of
1905 in the shape of a small low-speed
essence engine for farm purposes, such
as pumping, straw cutting, or any other
farm or domestic requirement for a
handy motor; these engines, running at
300 revolutions per minute instead of the
1,000 to 2,000 revolutions of the ordinary
French engine, are particularly adapted
to use by the peasant. The 2-horse
power engine of this class can be sold
at retail in Bordeaux for 200 francs
(\$300). It can also be furnished with a
self-lighting apparatus in the shape of a
small dynamo.

EXPORTERS SEEK SOUTHERN PORTS

Tendency, Long Marked, Strik-
ingly Illustrated in Increasing
Value of Breadstuffs.

NOTABLE ADVANCES MADE

Extensive Water-Power Develop-
ment for Electrical Purposes.
Timber Operations.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., July 21.—In this
week's issue, The Manufacturers' Record
says:
"What is apparently the inevitable in-
crease in the value of breadstuffs, then, to
anything else. It is strikingly demon-
strated in the increase by values of bread-
stuffs for exports. For a number of
years that tendency has been marked,
and in the main has been increasing,
notwithstanding occasional lagging, due
rather to a slackness in the whole ex-
port movement of breadstuffs than to
anything else. It is strikingly demon-
strated in the increase by values of bread-
stuffs for exports at Southern ports during
the fiscal year just closed over its pre-
ceding year, the comparison being pre-
sented in the following table:

Districts.	1905.	1906.
Baltimore	9,625,508	24,746,983
Newport News	4,268,575	9,949,117
Norfolk and Ports	783,287	2,227,644
mouth	2,628,986	11,331,583
Galveston	1,529,816	2,911,610
Mobile	10,659,916	17,635,749
New Orleans		

Total.....\$30,856,182 \$58,701,522
All districts.....\$104,107,417 \$177,350,476

Large Southern Increase.
The increase at the six Southern
ports named was from \$30,856,182 to \$58,701,522,
or 90 per cent. In the seventeen other cus-
toms districts considered the increase was
from \$70,237,236 to \$108,643,934, or 55 per cent.
The increase at the six Southern ports was
the result of a number of factors, the most
important of which was the increase in the
value of the exports of the whole coun-
try, and more than \$7,000,000 of the \$38,845,340
increase at other ports was at New York and Philadelphia. The in-
crease in the value of all exports of do-
mestic merchandise was from \$1,641,744,641
to \$1,717,869,395, or 4.6 per cent. The in-
crease, however, in breadstuffs contributed
\$16,243,693.

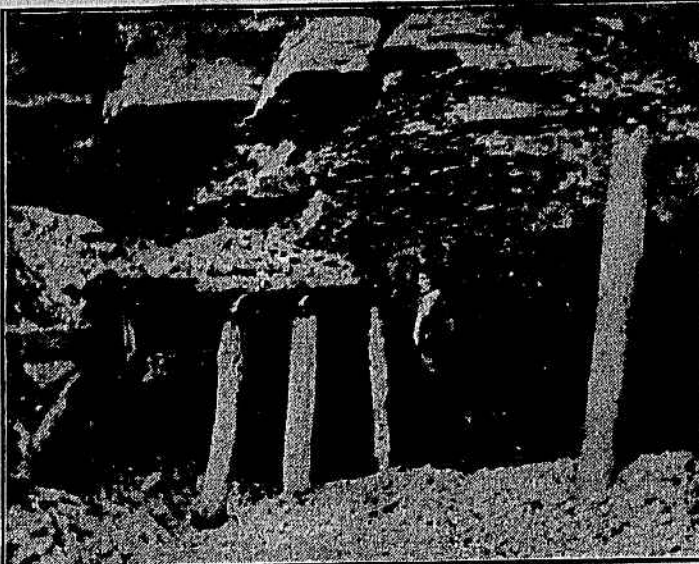
Another big water-power develop-
ment for electrical purposes in the South
is involved in the announcement that plans
have been completed for the development
of 12,000 horse-power ultimately at a point
on the Yadkin River, eight miles from
Rockingham, N. C., and that the con-
struction of the necessary means will
be carried forward as rapidly as pos-
sible. The developing dam, to be located
on the Yadkin, will be 1,000 feet long and
45 feet high, built of concrete, and the
first installation of machinery will be
for the delivery of 12,000 horse-power, un-
less contracts shall have been made for
the delivery of more than that before
the dam is completed. It is estimated
that a total of 25,000 horse-power can be
obtained and distributed by electricity
within a radius of 60 miles of the plant.
Contracts for the construction of this
dam for the electrical equipment and
for the water wheels have been awarded.
The site of the enterprise is in a dis-
trict where probably 700,000 acres are en-
gaged in growing cotton or in manufacturing
and in the 50-mile radius there are
at least 50 cotton factories using about
25,000 horse-power developed by steam,
besides other industries.

Timber Operations.

Illustrative of the scope of timber op-
erations in the South is the announce-
ment of the incorporation of a \$500,000 com-
pany in Texas to develop 40,000 acres of
hardwood timber land in two counties
of that State, the operations con-
templating the erection of at least two mills
at a cost of \$250,000 and the building of
20 miles of railway.

Commission Brokers Suspend.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 21.—Announce-
ment was made yesterday that Arm-
strong & Company, commission brokers
had suspended operations. It is said that
correspondents of the firm demanded
margin on cotton futures which could
not be covered. A member of the firm
said to-day that the suspension is only
temporary. Armstrong & Company have
several branch houses in Mississippi and
Arkansas.



UNDEVELOPED COAL MINE.

THE NORMALITES FALL ON PLEASING SCENES

The Institute at Covington Mixes
Well Work and
Pleasure.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
COVINGTON, VA., July 21.—Truly
pleasing scenes are falling in pleasant places
where are so fortunate as to enjoy the
delightful climate of this bustling little
town, in the very lap of the Alleghenies.
Whether the sunlight, gleaming and
shimmering down the mountain slopes,
presents a succession of lights and
changing shadows, or the clouds, hover-
ing around the peaks, gradually roll
away as the sun appears higher in the
heavens, the effect is one of unsurpassed
beauty. Surely no more beautiful spot
for recreation, or more inspiring scene
for work, could be found.
From the rolling hills and pleasant
valleys of the fertile valley, from the
foot hills of the Piedmont, from the
rugged counties of the Blue Ridge and
of the Alleghenies, and from our beau-
tiful Capital City, have come a group
of earnest and enthusiastic teachers,
planning themselves a series of equip-
ment and training of the youth of our grand
old Commonwealth. No tired, care-worn
schoolmasters here, but the bright and
eager faces show one ambition, one com-
mon desire and determination.
The next session the beginning of the
next session the beginning of the
pleasure in Virginia's educational
history.

Let "all work and no play should
make Jack a dull boy," a series of in-
structive and amusing entertainments,
by the foremost lecturers and humorists,
have been arranged. On Thursday night,
July 19, Mr. W. Powell Hale, imperator
of the world, will be heard at the theater.
Mr. Hale comes with the highest recom-
mendations of such men as Governor Bob
Taylor.

Professor A. B. Coffey, of William and
Mary College, will deliver his famous
lecture on "Young America" to-night.
All look forward with a great deal of
pleasure to the visit of Superintendent
of Public Instruction J. D. Eggleston,
Jr., of Richmond.
Thursday night, July 20th, State Ex-
aminer J. S. Thomas is expected to visit
the Normal and deliver a lecture. Thus
the Normal and Improvement go
hand in hand.

Many who came to stay but two weeks
have decided to remain the entire month,
and new enrollments are being added
each day.

Win Tennis Trophies.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—The first
two silver cups of the season were won
yesterday morning by Miss Maude Wetmore and
Miss Margaret Busk, who triumphed in
the final round of the women's doubles
at the Casino. Their opponents were
Miss Edna Burger and her niece, Miss
Jeannette Wallace, and although Miss Wet-
more and Miss Busk allowed half 15, their
victory was not a difficult one, the score
being 6-4, 6-3.

Goes Into Liquidation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, July 21.—The Chicago
Exchange Bank, which was developed
after reorganizing the Jackson Trust
and Savings Bank into the Railway Ex-
change Bank, the former has gone into
liquidation, and the stockholders will be
reimbursed in dividend payable out of
the proceeds of the liquidation.

LUNENBURG TOBACCO GROWERS MEET

Farmers Readily Pledge Their
Entire Crops—School
Enthusiasm.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHAPTICO, LUNENBURG CO., July
21.—There was a general meeting of
farmers, county officers and lookers-on at
old Lochleven Saturday, the 14th.
The questions discussed were farm-
ing, tobacco-growing chiefly, and school
organization. The people were pleasantly
entertained, both morning and afternoon,
by "The One John" Allen, of Tennessee.
Another beneficial speech was given by
E. T. Bondurant, of Prince Edward
county, who is the wheel-horse of the
American Society of Equity in Virginia.
The drift of both speeches was the im-
portance of organization and unity as
opposed to the destructiveness of the
Tobacco Trust. The effect of the
speeches was shown by the way the
farmers readily pledged their tobacco in
the organization. About 75 per cent of
the crop was pledged.

Dinner was delightfully and bounti-
fully served by the planters' wives in the
old-fashioned protracted-meeting style,
making the day pleasant as well as suc-
cessful.
In the afternoon the school trustees of
the district and the members of a re-
cently appointed committee consulted as
to the location of the first graded school
in the district. It was finally decided
to place it near the site of Lochleven.
This one is hoped to be a series of
graded schools in the county. Already
there has been one organized at Tinkling,
on the Tidewater Railroad, which is fast
becoming a town.

The enthusiasm of the people has been
thoroughly aroused, and the educational
movement of each school in the way
of better teachers, better pay, better
buildings and better equipment for the
work in every way.

Enormous Value of Our Railways

The 230,000 miles of main track of the
railways of the United States represent
property to the extent of \$16,000,000,000,
or as much as the total value of all the
property in the country except the
land. The value of the railways in 1900
was \$12,000,000,000. Their income of
over \$2,000,000,000 a year is nearly four times
the annual revenue of the United States
government. The number of men on
their rolls is 1,500,000, an army as great
as the combined forces that Cyrus and
Alexander had in Macedonia at the time
of the peace of Portsmouth. The rail-
road system, which would hamper them in their legiti-
mate activities would deal a hard blow
to every important industry in the coun-
try.—Leslie's Weekly.

Leesburg Water Works.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LEESBURG, VA., July 21.—Mr. W. G.
Morris, of Phoebus, Va., contractor for
the installation of the Leesburg water
works, has begun work on the plant.
The foundation for the stand-pipe, pump-
house and the construction of the reser-
voir are in process of construction. The
contract price is about \$25,000, and the
system will be completed about Decem-
ber 1st.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

Rice Flake Mill May Soon Be
Added to Richmond's Other
Industries.

WEEK'S INTERESTING SALES

Much Building Going On Out in
the Beautiful Suburbs
and Parks.

Another week of rains and thunder-
storms that delayed and knocked out
auction sales of real estate and pre-
vented agents from displaying property
is the record made that further empha-
sizes the absolute necessity of an ex-
change, in which the real estate business
of Richmond may be done indoors no
matter what capers the elements are
cutting up outside.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, and
the disposition on the part of some to
accept the present time as a real dull
season, something was doing in real es-
tate last week. Something is always
doing in one way and another. The rental
agents, for instance, have certainly been
busy enough, and they report more ac-
tive inquiry for good houses than during
the previous week, and fewer houses
remaining on the lists to be rented.
Many of the real estate agencies utilize
rainy and otherwise dull days to "clean
up shop"—that is to say, to unload their
desks and get rid of accumulated odds
and ends in the way of correspondence
and winding up small transactions. The
sale was made to the Crodegar Com-
pany for \$5,000 cash. The property was
owned by Mr. G. A. Simmons, formerly
of this city, but now of Tunstington, W.
Va. Messrs. Brown & Co. would not say
for what purpose the new owners pur-
chased the property, but inasmuch as it
joins the property already owned by the
Tredegar Company, and inasmuch as it
is known that the business of the com-
pany is increasing daily, the presumption
is that they purpose to enlarge their
plant to take care of enlarged business.

Business Property Sold.

One of the most important auction
sales of the week was that of the Walnut
Hill, or Todd, property, which has been
already been noticed in this column. The
transaction has not yet been confirmed
by the court, and the agents who made it
were not able yesterday to say or to
even hint as to whether it will be con-
firmed or not.
Another important transaction which
may have some bearing on the industrial
situation was a sale made by J. Thomp-
son Brown & Co. of 250 feet of land just
east of the Albemarle Paper Mills, and
lying between James River and the canal.
The property was sold to the Tredegar Com-
pany for \$5,000 cash. The property was
owned by Mr. G. A. Simmons, formerly
of this city, but now of Tunstington, W.
Va. Messrs. Brown & Co. would not say
for what purpose the new owners pur-
chased the property, but inasmuch as it
joins the property already owned by the
Tredegar Company, and inasmuch as it
is known that the business of the com-
pany is increasing daily, the presumption
is that they purpose to enlarge their
plant to take care of enlarged business.

Entirely New Enterprise.

In this connection, however, The Times-
Dispatch learns that a party has been
making arrangements for the im-
mediate establishment in this city of a rice
flake mill and that a site was eagerly
sought for. It has been the intention of
the company seeking to establish this
mill to locate it in Austin, but Rich-
mond's superb shipping facilities, making
it the true gateway to the South, were
brought to their attention, and careful
investigation convinced them that this
city is the place above all others from
which to reach the South with their
products, and they decided to locate here
if a site for the mills could be obtained.
It may be that the rice flake mill may
go up on the property above referred to.
Foods made from rice and similar to the
hundred and one breakfast foods made
from wheat, corn, rye, etc., are what are
known as "rice flake." The largest rice
flake mill in the world is now located
in New Orleans. The second largest may
be located in Richmond.

Other Large Sales.

Mr. E. A. Catlin, real estate agent, re-
ports business quite active for a so-
called dull season. During the past week
he sold to Mr. L. W. Bates the old Whit-
lock cheese factory, a five-story build-
ing at the northeast corner of Twelfth
and Franklin Streets. It is understood
that Mr. Bates will proceed at once to
remodel the building and make of it a
horse and mule exchange, an immense
sale stables for the auction and private
sale of mules and horses. He purposes
to deal extensively in horses and mules.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MANY INDUSTRIES THAT ARE UNIQUE

Manufacturing Concerns
in Richmond That
Started at Zero.

HAVE GROWN TO BE INDUSTRIAL FACTORS

They Carry Richmond's Fame as
an Industrial and Manufacturing
Center to the Uttermost Parts
of the Earth and Add
to the General
Wealth.

The following is not only a chapter on
Richmond industries, but to nine out of
ten of the readers of The Times-Dispatch
it will prove to be a very new story, for
it is true that half of Richmond does
not know what the other half is doing,
and as for the Virginia people outside of
Richmond, while they know that this is
a wonderfully live and progressive city,
the half of the history of its industries
has not been told them.

Many unique industries here have
grown from nothing or a very small be-
ginning into wealth-producing establish-
ments within the past decade, and they
have carried the story of Richmond's
greatness as an industrial center to the
utmost parts of the land.
Many years ago, twenty or more, a
Mr. Wortendyke had a little establish-
ment in Manchester for the manu-
facture of paper twine, which he did a small
local business and supplied many retail
merchants in this city with paper twine
to be used in tying up small packages of
groceries, dry goods and other things.
That was the extent of the business.
In 1880 new machinery was purchased,
became interested in the business and the
Wortendyke Manufacturing Company was
formed. The establishment was moved to
Richmond and valuable water power
for the movement of the machinery was
secured at the foot of Twelfth Street.
The manufacture of paper bags was added
to the business of twine making, and in
the course of time the company com-
menced to manufacture toilet paper, and
business in these three lines was pushed
along slowly for four or five years.

Many New Uses for Paper.

When Mr. L. G. Chelf became secre-
tary-treasurer of the company and gen-
eral manager of the business, he real-
ized the many uses to which paper could
be put, commenced to branch out along
other lines and adding new machinery
from time to time, until now the Wor-
tendyke Manufacturing Company is the
most extensive makers of wrapping
twines, fiber twines and seaming cords
of any concern in the South. It is to be
doubted if any establishment in the whole
country manufactures from paper as
much of the fiber twines and seaming
cords as this concern, or ships as much
in car load lots. It is to be seriously
doubted if there is an establishment in
the country as well equipped with modern
machinery for the business as this com-
pany.

This wonderful, to oversay the many
uses to which paper is put in the man-
ufacture of various and sundry things as
shown by an investigation of the prod-
ucts of this factory. Under their con-
tract with large manufacturers, they
supply the material for the manufacture
of cup and lid for the country, to
every single State in the Union, to
Canada, to Cuba and not a few goods
to England.

This paper cording, in all sizes, from a
small twine to a cable as large as a man's
index finger, and in all colors, is used
by carriage manufacturers in some part
of carriage and buggy tops, by corset
makers, by shoe makers, by shirt and
waist makers, by all kinds of leather
goods makers, by upholsterers and makers
of various other articles of daily use.

Paper Chairs and Car Wheels.

Paper cordage is also used extensively
for wire insulation; cloak-makers use a
great deal of it in one way and another
in cording cloaks, and it figures promi-
nently in military trimmings. Carpet
stools and millinery trimmings. Carpet
stools and rug manufacturers are now making
carpets and handsome rugs entirely of
paper cordage, and the Wortendyke Com-
pany ships car-loads of cordage every
week that is used solely in the manu-
facture of carpets and rugs.

To laymen who have had no occasion
to keep up with the enlargement of the
paper business it will be news when they
learn that chair bottoms and car seats
are now being made of paper cordage.
Many of the so-called cane-bottom chairs
on the market are paper-bottom chairs,
and thousands upon thousands of rolls
of the paper cordage that goes into the
bottoms of chairs and car seats are
turned out from the Wortendyke Mills,
on Thirteenth Street.

Laundry Bluing Factory.

It will probably be news to a great
many Richmond people when told that
there is a factory in this city which
makes and ships all over the South
and West more bluing for laundry
uses than any like establishment in the
United States. The Cobb Manufacturing
Company, located on East Cary Street,
is the establishment that does this thing.
This concern has had an existence in
Richmond for at least twenty years, but
it has been within the past ten years
that it has reached out and built up
such an enormous trade, and now it
travels men all over the country and
one of the leading markets of the South
and West. Laundry bluing of all kinds
and in all shapes is manufactured by
the Cobb Company, and their brands have
a reputation that makes them stand
wherever known. The bluing is man-
ufactured in this city and quite a large

(Continued on Fifth Page.)